

VI. *Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Rhynchota from Madagascar.* By W. L. DISTANT.

[Read March 2nd, 1881.]

PLATE III.

THE following undescribed forms have come into my possession since I communicated my last paper to the Society on the Rhynchotal fauna of this Island (Trans. Ent. Soc., 1879, p. 209), and I was again impressed, as when working the previous collection, with the somewhat aberrant structural peculiarities of these insects. The two new genera here described are very distinct and remarkable in structure compared with the other genera of the subfamilies to which they belong, whilst species belonging to African genera form usually distinct sections of those genera.

HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA.

PENTATOMIDÆ.

PENTATOMINÆ.

Dalpada subflava, n. s.

Luteous, irregularly covered with greenish punctures. Head somewhat thickly punctate, with the lateral lobes a little longer than the central. Antennæ luteous, with the second, third, and fourth joints subequal, basal, apex of third and fourth (excepting base) joints greenish, fifth mutilated. Pronotum with a strong transverse impression a little before medium, the lateral angles acutely subprominent, the lateral margins sinuated about medium, from whence to apical angles they are obtusely crenulated. Scutellum and corium with a number of irregular luteous levigate markings, inconstant in character and varying in different specimens. Membrane pale hyaline, with the nervures pitchy. Connexivum luteous, with a dark greenish patch on base and apex of each segmental incisure. Underside of body and legs pale luteous; prosternum and mesosternum with a few greenish markings; apices of femora, bases

and apices of tibiæ and tarsi greenish. Margins of abdomen marked as above. Long. 15 to 18 mm.

Hab. Antananarivo.

This species is allied to *D. vittata*, Sign., from which it differs by the length of the lateral lobes of the head, by the sinuated lateral margins of the pronotum, and by the different colour of the abdomen beneath. It is a most inconstant species both in size and colour, the greenish markings beneath being sometimes almost obsolete. The levigate markings above are also of a very variable character; in one specimen there are four distinct irregular spots on the pronotal transverse impression, in two specimens the basal angles of the scutellum are also levigate, whilst in a third the apex of the scutellum is brightly luteous. I have before remarked a like inconstancy in an Indian species, *D. varia*, Dall. (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. iii., p. 48).

Dalpada capitata, n. s. (Pl. III., fig. 1.)

Luteous, sparingly and irregularly covered with greenish punctures, which are most inconstant in hue in different specimens. Head very long and subtriangular, lateral lobes very much longer than central, with their apices obtuse. Pronotum with a strong transverse impression, the lateral angles subprominent and subacute, and the lateral margins obtusely denticulated. Scutellum with the basal angles obscurely levigate, the apex more or less luteous. Corium with a few obscure levigate markings, of which the largest, most prominent, and constant is on disk. Membrane hyaline, with the nervures pitchy. Abdomen above pitchy, with the apical segment testaceous; connexivum luteous, with the apex of each segmental incisure greenish. Body beneath and legs luteous, femora spotted and streaked (especially towards apex), bases and apices of tibiæ, tarsi, lateral margins of head, sternum, and abdomen (the last obscurely) greenish. Antennæ greenish, with the second and fourth joints subequal, third shorter (fifth mutilated). Long. 15 mm.

Hab. Fianarantsoa.

Allied to *D. liturifera*, Walk., but differs by the great prolongation of the lateral lobes of the head.

ARTIAZONTES, n. g.

Body subovate, depressed. Head armed on each side in front of eyes with long spines; lateral lobes much longer than central. Antennæ five-jointed, simple. Rostrum moderate, in type reaching intermediate coxæ. Pronotum with the lateral margins strongly spined, the lateral angles prominent. Scutellum triangular, long, apex passing base of membrane. Abdomen not sulcated.

This peculiar genus I place next to *Phricodus*, with which it agrees in the distinct and remarkable spinous structure of the head, but differs in having the antennæ five-jointed and simple.

Artiazontes alatus, n. s. (Pl. III., fig. 2.)

Ferruginous; head, pronotum, and scutellum with a narrow pale central longitudinal luteous line (obscure on head). Head with the lateral lobes much longer than the central, and armed on each side with five strong spines, two apical and three lateral, central lobe somewhat indistinctly margined with pitchy; the head is also obscurely transversely striated. Pronotum somewhat thickly punctate, and strongly and transversely rugulose, lateral angles produced into flat processes directed upwards and forwards, with the outer margins finely denticulated, lateral pronotal margins very strongly denticulated. Scutellum thickly punctate, somewhat rugulose at base. Corium thickly punctate. Membrane cinereous, with the nervures pitchy. Underside of body and legs somewhat paler than above, femora somewhat spotted and streaked with pitchy markings, especially towards apex. Antennæ with the second and third joints subequal in length, fourth and fifth also subequal in length, but longer than second and third, and fuscous at apices. Rostrum almost reaching intermediate coxæ. Long. 11 mm. Lat. pronot. angl. 6 mm.

Hab. Fianarantsoa.

TESSARATOMINÆ.

DELOCEPHALUS, n. g.

Body obovate; head large, subquadrate, central lobe very small, lateral lobes very much longer, wide, and meeting together in front. Pronotum deflexed anteriorly, lateral margins amplified and angulated at apices.

Scutellum broad, subtriangular, gradually decreasing in width for about two-thirds from base, when it is somewhat straightened to apex, which is rounded. Abdomen extended beyond apical half of corium. Rostrum not reaching intermediate coxæ; antennæ five-jointed; abdomen and sternum unarmed; tarsi three-jointed.

The large subquadrate head is sufficient to separate this genus from all the other genera of *Tessaratominae*; its other structural characters ally it to *Oncoscelis*.

Delocephalus miniatus, n. s. (Pl. III., figs. 3, 3 a.)

Red; head, pronotum, and scutellum, finely punctate and rugulose, corium finely punctate, membrane ochraceous. Body beneath and legs concolorous and finely punctate. Antennæ with the second, third, fourth, and fifth joints subequal, or second a little shorter; luteous, apical half of fourth, and the fifth joint piceous. Anterior margins of pronotum denticulated, lateral margins amplified and obtusely angulated anteriorly. Long. 17 mm. Max. lat. 11 mm.

REDUVIIDÆ.

Reduvius bicoloripes, n. s.

Testaceous; head, antennæ, rostrum, apices of femora, tibiæ, tarsi, and a transverse fascia near apex of corium, which is narrowly extended along inner margin of membrane, black. Legs strongly pilose. Pronotum with the anterior lobe and disk of posterior lobe, centrally and longitudinally sulcated; membrane extending beyond apex of abdomen. Long. 11 mm.

Hab. Antananarivo.

Allied to *R. gulosus*, Stål, but differs in the colour of the underside of head and legs. The sulcation of the posterior lobe of the pronotum does not join that of the anterior lobe, but is confined to the posterior and discal portion only.

HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA.

CICADIDÆ.

Platycleura gigas, n. s. (Pl. III., figs. 4, 4 a.)

♂. Closely allied in colour and markings to *P. madagascariensis*, Dist. Differs by its much larger size, much broader and more ovate body; tegmina more arched at base, with the membrana costæ very greatly dilated, and without the central dark spot possessed by the other species. Drum flaps large, unicolorous, overlapping at centre, and covering the first and lateral portions of second abdominal segment. Long. 34 mm. Exp. tegm. 122 mm.

Drum flaps not covering first abdominal segment	<i>P. madagascariensis</i> .
Drum flaps covering first and lateral portions of second abdominal segment	<i>P. gigas</i> .

FULGORIDÆ.

FLATINÆ.

Flatoides dealbatus, n. s. (Pl. III., figs. 5, 5 a.)

♀. Pale ochraceous; tegmina above concolorous, with a large central cretaceous spot, narrowly, obscurely and irregularly margined and spotted with fuscous; membrana costæ with a pale greenish white levigata spot at the base of inner margin; posterior discal portion, excluding outer margin fuscous, with irregular cretaceous markings. Tegmina beneath suffused with cretaceous. Wings obscure hyaline, with the nervules darker. Underside of body and legs concolorous. Head long, apex suberect with the angles rounded; above concave, with a distinct spine midway on each lateral margin, tegmina twice as long as broad; rostrum passing posterior coxæ; posterior tibiæ with two distinct spines of which the apices are fuscous. Long. body, including anal append., 17 mm. Long. tegmina (unexpanded), 20 mm. Lat. tegmina (together), 20 mm.

This species, both in size and markings, is quite distinct from any other with which I am acquainted either by personal examination or description, and is the largest of the genus yet described from Madagascar.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

- FIG. 1. *Dalpada capitata*.
2. *Artiazontes alatus*.
3, 3 a. *Delocephalus miniatus*.
4, 4 a. *Platypleura gigas*.
5, 5 a. *Flatoides dealbatus*.